

speaks for himself:

Each religion and philosophy has its own explanation of why we are here and where we are going. But under most of them there runs this common theme: that there is an unseen goal for mankind; that if we are to approach it, each of us must live up to the height of his powers for self-reliance, self-control and tolerance, and for helping his fellow man. This code can be our inspiring guide, no matter by what religion, philosophy, or instinct it may be carried. In the measure that man cleaves to it, or departs from it, he seems to have either serenity or unhappiness.

Mr. DENYS P. MYERS presented the following memorial to Mr. James L. Tryon:

JAMES LIBBY TRYON, 1864-1958

James Libby Tryon died at his home in Medford, Massachusetts, on December 22, 1958. He joined the American Society of International Law May 1, 1908, and at the time of his death was one of 16 members of the Society of fifty years' or more standing. He was born November 21, 1864, and only our emeritus member, Professor Samuel Williston, exceeded him in length of years. He contributed many book reviews to the *JOURNAL* between 1918 and 1935. Dr. Tryon planned to attend the Society's 50th anniversary meeting in 1956, but regretfully gave up the trip to Washington.

He had a varied career in which the teaching of international law played the most satisfying part. Before he entered Harvard in the class of 1894 he had worked on Portland and Bangor, Maine, newspapers. After graduation he entered the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and earned his degree of bachelor of divinity in 1897. As a priest he served parishes in Attleboro and Mansfield, Massachusetts, for several years. In the early 1900's he became interested in the peace movement, and in 1907 became Assistant Secretary of the American Peace Society, of which Benjamin F. Trueblood, an early member of our Society, was Secretary. That work directed his perceptive mind to further study, and in 1909, the year after he joined our Society, he earned the degree of doctor of philosophy in political science at Boston University. Before the war of 1914-1918 he regularly attended and participated in the Lake Mohonk Conferences on Arbitration, meeting with the group of men who founded our Society there a few years earlier. When the American Peace Society moved its headquarters to Washington in 1912, Dr. Tryon remained in Boston as director of its New England Department. After the war that society curtailed its activities and Dr. Tryon joined the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where for a number of years he conducted its only courses in the political science field. The Institute was not then thoroughly convinced—as it became twenty years or so later—that engineers required a smattering of the liberal arts, and after some years his courses were discontinued. Tryon himself was appointed admissions officer of the Institute and occupied that responsible position for nearly twenty years before finally retiring from active duty.

The Executive Secretary read the following memorial prepared by Professor Kenneth Colegrove:

NORMAN DWIGHT HARRIS

Norman Dwight Harris died in his home in Daytona Beach on September 5, 1958. In 1907, he was one of the original members of the American Society of International Law, and since 1944, a life member.

In 1906, he was appointed Professor of European Diplomatic History in Northwestern University. In 1916 he founded the Department of Political Science in the same institution. Throughout his active career, he contributed numerous leading articles and book reviews to the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, as well as to other learned journals. In the fields of diplomacy and international relations, he published two outstanding treatises. His *Intervention and Colonization of Africa* appeared in 1914, with a revised edition in 1927. His *Europe and Asia*, was published in 1925. Both volumes enjoyed a high reputation in foreign offices throughout the world, and were widely used as textbooks in colleges and universities. Professor Harris was an early advocate of a program of a consistent and moderate national policy as the most feasible path to international peace.

The following memorial was prepared by Professor JOHN B. WHITTON of Princeton University:

GILBERT GIDEL

An exceptionally cruel loss has been suffered by the international law fraternity in the passing of one of its most eminent and beloved members, Professor Gilbert Gidel. Best known as Professor at the Faculty of Law at Paris and the Institute of Political Studies, Professor Gidel made many notable contributions in the field of law, especially international law and constitutional law. His writings are brilliant and numerous; even some of his articles have become classics. His *chef d'oeuvre* is, of course, the *Droit International de la Mer*, of which only three volumes have appeared, namely, *La haute mer* (1932), *Les eaux intérieures* (1932), and *La mer territoriale* (1934), all now out of print. It was indeed a tragic loss when the notes for several more volumes, those on distress and *force majeure*, international straits, and maritime warfare, went down with the ship carrying them to England and safety in 1940.

Professor Gidel was a distinguished advocate as well as teacher and scholar. He represented France and other states many times before the Permanent Court of International Justice and other judicial and arbitral tribunals. For many years he served as Secretary and then as President of the Hague Academy of International Law, where he himself lectured several times. He had a very active part in the work of the Institute of International Law, from 1921 until the year of his death. His last official position representing his country was at the Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1958.